

DESERET EVENING NEWS
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance.)
Six Months \$3.00
Three Months \$1.50
One Month75
Saturday Edition, per year 2.00
Semi-Weekly per year 2.00
Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to
the EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all remittances
to THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according
to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 16, 1909.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

The telegraphic report of the troubles arising from the strike at McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, where 8,000 employees of the Pressed Steel Car company have quit work, contains one paragraph significant of the company's attitude, that to our mind illustrates how a thing may be theoretically or logically correct and yet wrong in practice.

Sheriff Gumbert with eight armed deputies spent several hours evicting strikers from their homes one afternoon without any assistance from the company. Later the sheriff sent to the company for help, as his men were tiring. The company replied that they would not help; that this was what the sheriff was paid for. Gumbert immediately called off his men and left Schoenerville.

Legally and logically the company was right in its contention. The recognized principles of American law forbid payment to any officer for doing his duty. It is, in some states, a statutory offense to do so. Such payment is akin to bribery and may readily be used for selfish ends. And yet, after all, was the company justified?

The sheriff was protecting the company's interests by evicting tenants who had violated the rules of the company. Perhaps they had also violated the public law, but the gist of their offending must have been their refusal to work for the company while still occupying the cottages provided for employees.

In this case, the sheriff, while enforcing public law, seems also to have been engaged in giving effect to the terms of a private contract. But even if this were not so, the cold demand of the company for the eviction from their cottages of laborers as lawbreakers, assumes that private contracts and property are sacred, that peace is sacred, that rioting is to be restrained, etc., no matter what suffering and loss may thereby be inflicted upon the laborer to his family. Also that no matter how much it might cost the public for the pay of deputies to protect the property of the company, the latter would contribute no aid whatever to the officers of the law in trying to defend the company's position.

It is just here that the attitude of the company, while it may be legal enough, seems to be at fault.

Our law is not so much a system of logic as of convenience; and there is a great deal of the spirit and effect of compromise about it. To talk of abstract or absolute rights in property is not so powerful an argument as it once was. On the very day when the company took the stand that it would not assist the sheriff, whose duty it was to protect their property, Prof. L. H. Bailey at the Seattle Exposition was arguing that the land-owner is really but a tenant—an agent under obligation to conserve the resources of the soil for the benefit of the tenants who are to succeed him.

The absolute ownership of their property, as viewed by the company, turned out to be a very dependent ownership—dependent, that is, upon the ability of the sheriff to enforce their title. And the ability of the sheriff was limited.

It was shown by an analysis in the last issue of the Outlook that in this particular instance the theory of the company that it is entitled to absolute protection at all events, is an assumption that may not, at bottom, have a sufficient foundation.

By means of a certain pooling arrangement, the company had set aside in each department a certain sum for so much product, out of which the labor in the making of that product was paid. For example, for the press work on each car a certain sum was divided in wages among the men doing that press work. Thus the company could know beforehand just what the labor cost on each car would be. The men, on the other hand, could not know from day to day, or week to week, what their wages were to be. Besides, for fair dealing they had to trust absolutely to the company's bookkeeping department; and over this department they, of course, had no control. They had to bear the loss due to the mistakes of foremen, to breakages of machinery, to possible shortage in material, and to the waste caused by incompetent or inexperienced workers. The company has asserted that a minimum is virtually guaranteed. However that may be, under the guise of this change in system there was really established a severe cut in wages.

It is this contract, legal enough but perhaps unfair, that the courts are asked to enforce and that the sheriff is expected to enforce by evicting men from their homes. The contract has, it seems, endangered the public peace, and the public has the right to inquire whether or not the contract is entirely consistent with the interests of the public as well as with those of the company. May the company make with its employees any such contract as it pleases? Or must it refrain from using its power in such a way as leads to strikes?

The men, unorganized, undirected, without resources, asked for a chance to be heard; they asked for arbitration; the company held, as usual, that there was nothing to arbitrate; but it seems that there was.

Injustice, real or imagined, led to a

strike; the cost of its suppression must be borne by the public; the company whose acts led to the strike and whose property is endangered thereby, claim that the sheriff must simply do his duty; the company will not aid him.

The final result must be that the public will intervene to prevent the recurrence of such strikes. The rights of labor may be different from the rights of ownership in machinery or in any other product of labor. Compulsory arbitration has been enacted into law in some countries and so it may be here unless companies can enlist the sympathy and co-operation of their employees, instead of driving the sharpest possible bargains with them, whereat they resort to strikes and other disturbances of the public peace.

OLD AND NEW CURES.

In many countries, in the rural parts people still believe in charms and amulets and witchery and such things, which one would suppose belong only to a past age of superstition. In one part of England, it is alleged, it is still customary to heal certain ailments by the application of a bandage and the repetition nine times of the following strange and weird formula:

"As Jesus Christ was walking He saw the Virgin Mary sitting on a cold marble stone. He said unto her: If it is a white ill thing, or a red ill thing, or a black ill thing, or a sticking, cracking, pricking, stabbing, bone ill thing, or a sore ill thing, or a swelling ill thing, or a rotten ill thing, or a cold creeping ill thing, or a smarting ill thing, let it fall from thee to the earth in My Name, and in the Name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost—Amen."

That is an inheritance from a past age, but it is impossible to suppose that it would have been retained and continually applied unless those using it had some reason to believe that its repetition as prescribed had some beneficial effect upon patients. People do not continue to use what they find by experience to be absolutely useless.

And that raises the question whether modern so-called "new psychology" is so very much ahead of the age that it has invented a certain number of words to be repeated as a cure for diseases. We have before us a little book treating of the basic principles and "practical formulas" of the "new psychology," by Dr. A. A. Lindsay, of Portland, Oregon. The doctor tells of remarkable cures by what seems to be an application of words. In the case of a patient suffering of insomnia he placed him in a chair and said:

"Immediately upon retiring tonight you will find a drowsiness overcome you quickly, followed by an unbroken sleep. During the night, whenever you shall awaken, it will be only for a moment, and you will immediately fall back to a refreshing sleep. In the course of the night you will get at least six hours' sleep, and in the morning you will be conscious of having had a most refreshing slumber. You will be so glad that you have had that sleep without any drugs to compel it, you will not desire any medicine again to produce sleep. You will not feel the loss of it in giving it up entirely."

It seems that this application of words was effective. Other ailments successfully treated in a similar manner, as reported, are indigestion, bronchitis, rheumatism, etc. How far is this removed from the treatment by the strange formula quoted as an evidence of medieval superstition? It is really strange to notice the modern tendencies back to alchemy, to the search for the fountain of youth, and to psychotherapy.

We may say that the faith in healing as held by the Latter-day Saints is different from these cures in this respect that it is founded exclusively on the belief that God can and will, by His divine power, heal and cure body and soul of sin and all the consequences of sin, provided man is willing to render obedience to His laws and live in accordance with their demands. The Latter-day Saints believe in God's power—the power of the Holy Spirit, to permeate, renew and reconstruct the human system and cleanse it and sanctify it. They believe in God's promises to do this in response to prayer and faith and the administration of the sacred ordinances. This is not superstition; nor is it psychotherapy. It is God's power to save, manifested in response to the prayer of faith.

LEARNING AND RELIGION.

The prevalent criticism in the religious world that American college life inclines to atheism and to a lack of spiritual ideals, finds no favor with Dr. Lyman Abbot, one of the leaders in spiritual insight among the writers of today.

He finds that college students nowadays are less interested in "how to reconcile Genesis with geology" than they are in questions far more spiritual and vital. How and what to think of God, of the forgiveness of sins, of the character of Christ, and of the future life these are the themes in which Dr. Abbot finds the American college student most interested.

He finds, moreover, that in all of our American colleges, North, South, East and West, "there is no lack of dreamers; of hearts adrift with holy enthusiasm; of young men and maidens eager to march toward the vision."

The grounds for the belief of Dr. Abbot that the American college is not lagging in the march of spiritual progress are to be found in his own experience in addressing the students of various schools on religious subjects. He gives, in the Outlook for July, the following interesting account of the attitude of his college audiences:

"In nearly or quite half the colleges in which I have spoken the attendance has been absolutely voluntary; but on Sundays the chapel has always been crowded, and on week days almost invariably well attended. Nor can this be due to mere curiosity to hear an advertised stranger, since when he was no longer a stranger, the attendance did not lessen; nor to the fascination of a dramatic impersonator or an eloquent orator, for I am neither. What interests my audience is the theme, not any eloquence in its presentation. And the more profoundly spiritual the theme the greater has been the interest. The attention has been unmistakably more tense when the subject discussed has been such as the personality of God, the immortality of the soul, or the person of Christ, than when it has been solely ethical or sociological. And this applies equally to audiences in those colleges in which attendance has been required. Twenty years ago it was not always easy to secure attention from

such audiences; now their readiness to listen is decidedly greater than that of ordinary congregations. College congregations are composed of eager audiences; indifferent hearers are rare exceptions."

The eloquent Doctor has discovered also that what these young men and maidens need is not enthusiasm, for they possess that, but wise counsel, and more practical guidance to enable them to direct the spiritual zeal which they undoubtedly possess in a high degree. Hundreds, he says, come to him with the question, "How can I best serve my fellow man?"

This is remarkable testimony, and from high authority. It should serve to allay the apprehensiveness with which conservative people are inclined to regard that absolute freedom of inquiry into all subjects that is supposed to be the intellectual characteristic of the universities. It tends to show that learning is not antagonistic to faith, and that "the glory of God" is not dimmed in human vision by the intelligence acquired through prolonged and thorough study.

It is only superficial learning that tends to atheism and irreligion. Pope's title lines are as true today as when he wrote them:

A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not, the Pierian spring.

The father of modern, inductive science, Francis Bacon, was of the same opinion, and declared that a little philosophy inclines men's minds to atheism, but that depth in philosophy brings them to religion.

It would indeed be an incomprehensible thing if the real, thorough, and unbiased pursuit of knowledge should tend to destroy in the human heart the craving for immortality or living faith in the God of Abraham. That it has sometimes appeared to have such an effect is true; but the real reasons, in such cases, must have been accidental, and were due, no doubt, to unfavorable environment rather than to learning itself.

Man cannot be saved in ignorance. The more he knows of the good, the beautiful, the true, the right and the false, the hideous, the wrong, and the imperfect, the better will be his chance of salvation and the more worth while will be both for human and divine agencies to save a soul thus made worthy of salvation.

Come easy, go easy: a stolen automobile.

From jest to earnest, and then to gestures.

A chilly reception is very apt to make one hot.

The parched earth is not the place to plant corn.

They must have ultimate consumers in Ultima Thule.

Colonies are terminal facilities for growing nations.

The drinking water at Saltair is just right for bathing.

Is an eight-legged horse a quadruped or an octopus?

A man is better off with a hunch back than with a grouch.

Mrs. Besant as a theosophist is in a position to tell how old Ann is.

It is no good to a man to have the credit of not paying his debts.

The English navy scare has been exploded, if one may judge by the report.

When will the tariff question be settled? When the sea ceases to be agitated.

There is comfort if not coolness in the thought that August is more than half gone.

The young school marm often thinks that she is a greater teacher than experience.

It takes wonderful foresight to lay in a winter's supply of coal in the hot summer time.

A great many of the popular novelists of the day belong to the kindergarten school.

The Standard Oil company is to enter the dairy field. Here it will find pastures new.

The strike at Fort William, Ontario, was easily got under control because it was near a fort.

If you must answer a fool, answer him according to his folly, but it is better not to answer him at all.

The Cretans, through hoisting of the Greek flag at Canea, have found out that what goes up must come down.

Adopts at bringing order out of chaos might try their hand on the evidence in the Sutton case.

A Kentucky editor called a Kentucky general a peacock and was clubbed for it. If wise, next time he will call the general a fighting cock.

The more popular a man is with some people the more unpopular he is with others. Popularity never was and never will be unanimous.

The old, old story in the United States is train orders neglected or disobeyed, two trains trying to pass on the same track, a collision, with a long list of dead and injured. The old, old story is repeated too often.

Her "sixth root sense," informs Mrs. Annie Besant, the theosophist, that men used flying machines ten thousand years ago. It is pleasing to note that the "sixth root sense" did not say that they were a Chinese invention.

Near Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, a motor car ran into a column of troops, mowing them down more quickly than a volley from a battery of artillery would have done. When Caesar was in Britain he used chariots

with scythes attached to them to mow down the British, but they did not do such effective work as this automobile did.

PEACE WORK FOR SPANIARDS.
Baltimore Sun.
Spain presents a melancholy spectacle today—a spectacle which must make her patriots shudder of the past, tremble for the future of the kingdom. There is not enough of patriotism and statesmanship left in Spain to maintain the present government in the kingdom, to remove from Spain the stigma of decadence which has been placed upon her, to infuse new life into a country in which there must be millions of extreme high-minded, purposeful men and women? King Alfonso leading his soldiers to victory at Melilla and doubtless be an inspiring spectacle. But King Alfonso works diligently to improve the condition of his subjects at home would be an even finer and more admirable figure.

UNDULY PUFFED UP.
Kansas City Journal.
It is said that Panama is showing a disposition to ignore the United States. There is no good reason for this. The United States is fully as important and respectable a power as Panama. There are those who think it has a little the advantage in a strictly unbiased comparison.

SHOULD GO TO CHURCH.
Universalist Leader.
Every minister on his vacation should go to church. It will do him a lot of good to try being a model layman for a few Sundays. He should do exactly what he wants his men to do. On Sunday morning he should get up and dress himself well, so as to command his own respect. He should be on time at the church with his whole family; he should take his seat and show a proper respect for the sacred place; he should take part in the service whenever the congregation is given opportunity. He should not overlook the collection! He should listen to the sermon with serious attention. He may feel that he could preach a great deal better for a month than that text, but, as a general thing, there is nothing ministers need quite so much as to listen attentively to other ministers. When a minister gets the notion that he is to go to the church service or to a meeting of any kind only when he has something to say himself, the minister is not a minister. Go to church during the vacation; go to church to listen, to worship; try to get into the spirit of the layman in the pew, and you will be a better minister in the pulpit.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER
By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.
Comparatively few people know how to husband and measure out energy of mind and body. Many people have the mistaken idea that they cannot do good work unless they have nerves up to it by a certain amount of excitement. It is no more necessary to get excited in order to work than it is to get drunk. The unconscious object, in either case, is to produce a certain amount of intoxication which will enable the worker to forget he is working. But he is making a double draught upon his powers which will tell on him sooner or later. Moreover, the excitement confuses judgment. The symptoms dependent upon excited nerves will not be permanently cured until the hygiene of the nervous system is attended to, its output of energy disciplined and regulated. A man accustomed to sprees of excitement, will develop unstable nerve centers, liable to irritation or explosion at any time. His mind is unbalanced, and not to be depended on. He has a continual physical and mental harassment and disorder. He is unhappy and restless. There is no truth in him. The normal standards of both mind and body are debauched, fluctuate and are capricious. Take it easy, and "keep cool!"

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
A half-dozen big, special features make noteworthy the August issue of Recreation. First of all is an article by Dr. James A. Henshall, "The Black Box: Our Favorite Game." Then "Recreation's Point of View" is devoted to the passing of the picnic grove. "Hunting Big Game at Home," by Brent Atcheler, is an interesting story, illustrated from action photographs, of how the author trained for a big wilderness hunting trip, within a few miles of his city residence. Annette Kellerman, the swimmer and diver, contributes an article on "Swimming as a Sport for Women." This article is illustrated from flashlight action photographs, made by W. H. Wallace. "When the Sage Hen Is Worth Shooting" is the title of a characteristic article from the pen of Edwin L. Sabin. Gilman P. Tiffany, himself an expert player, writes on "Getting Out of Trouble in Golf." An article on "Deep Trolling for Large Lake Trout," by W. T. Morrison, describes new methods in taking these game fish. "How to Ride Horseback," by M. O'Malley Knott, starts a series of lessons on learning to ride properly.—21 West, 32nd St., New York.

The following are features of the Forum for August:
"The German Merchant Marine," Edwin Maxey; "A Safe and Sane Fourth of July," Henry Litchfield; "A Sinner's Confession," Charles T. Rogers; "The Status of Women in Chaldea, Egypt, India, Judea and Greece," to the Time of Christ, William Graham Sumner; "Why Americans are Under-Languaged," Charles C. Ayer; "Unanswered," (A Poem) Charlotte Baker; "Present American Poetry," Henry Hooker; "Araminta," (Chapters xxxi-xxxi), J. C. Smith; "The Garden of Psyche," (A Poem), Stark Young; and "Kerigan and the Truth," (A Story), Henry Seidel Canby—45 East Forty-second street, New York.

Fiction plays an important part in the August issue of the Strand Magazine, the contributors including Hall Caine, W. W. Jacobs, Beckles Wilson, Evelyn E. Rynd, Frank Saville, W. Pett Ridgeon and E. Nesbit. The articles are interesting and unique. Louis N. Parker, of "Pageant" fame, contributes an interesting chapter of "Reminiscences," and Alton S. Burt, who has been a literary artist, J. A. Shepherd, writes of "Feet and Hands" in the course of which he asserts that "the foot came in suddenly when the modern creature began to live on the dry land—that is, with the frogs." A number of British artists exhibit their cleverness and ingenuity in their illustrations. The articles in their interpretations prove once again that no two persons see humor in exactly the same way. The "Nature" article is supplied by E. F. Mearns, who writes very charmingly on "Some Wonders of Tropical Life." "The Daylight Saving Bill" is amusingly dealt with by Henry Frickling, who, in the course of an interesting article, declares that the children should have a word to say about the matter, though it is supplied by E. F. Mearns, who writes very charmingly on "Some Wonders of Tropical Life." "The Daylight Saving Bill" is amusingly dealt with by Henry Frickling, who, in the course of an interesting article, declares that the children should have a word to say about the matter, though it is supplied by E. F. Mearns, who writes very charmingly on "Some Wonders of Tropical Life."

SALT THEATRE GEORGE PYPHER
LAKESIDE THEATRE
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Next
Saturday Matinee
MR. DUSTIN FARNUM
In his scintillant new play of success
"CAMEO KIRBY"
By Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, authors of "The Man From Home," supported by an excellent cast including McKee Rankin, May Buckley and others.
Prices, 50c to \$2.00. Mat. 25c to \$1.50.
Sale begins tomorrow.

Opheum Tonight
THEATRE ALL SEATS
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
LADDIE CLIFF, 8 Original Madcaps.
Mac Witt's "Singing Colloids."
Frank Mostyn Kelly.
Grace Armond. Cooper & Robinson.
The Kinodrome. Orpheum Orchestra.
Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 50c.
Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

COLONIAL
By Popular Demand—Triumphant
Repetition of
CORRIANTON
60—PEOPLE—60
And Original Production.
Matinee Wed. and Sat. Evening
prices 1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Mats. 50c and 25c.

BUNGALOW
TONIGHT
Spofford and Dunworth Present
MISS ANNA CLEVELAND
And associate players in Wm. L. Robert's picturesque colonial play.
THE NEW MAGDALEN
Prices—75c, 50c, 25c, 25c. Matinees
Wed. and Sat., 50c, 25c.
Next Week—THE NEW MAGDALEN.

The Anderson Piano
With its singing soul.
New York and Western
Piano Co.
23 W. FIRST SOUTH.

We Play, Sing and Sell Music
Beesley Music Co.
46 Main Street.

READ THE
THEATRE MAGAZINE
FOR THEATRICAL NEWS
AND STAGE PICTURES.

COAL BINS
Filled in August Mean Comfort
Assured and no Worry Later.
"Peacock"
Silver Brook
Anthracite
Rock Springs
Central Coal & Coke Co.
Bell Ex. 35. Ind. 2600.
38 SOUTH MAIN.

WASATCH SUMMER
RESORT
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
The ideal resort for families—cool, plenty of shade, good fishing—situated at the mouth of Little Cottonwood canyon 19 miles from Salt Lake.
Good hotel accommodations—special rates to families.
Cottages for rent by week or month. Store and stable at resort.
Stage leaves McKenney's Livery Stable, Murray (Phone Ind. 75-1; Bell 128), daily, at 8:30 a. m. Leaves resort at 4:30 p. m.
JAMES A. & JANET D. MUIR.
Bell Phone Murray 42.

BRIGHTON HOTEL
Head of Big Cottonwood Canyon
Now Open
Daily stage leaves Sugar House at 7:30 a. m., arrives Brighton 1 p. m. Leaves Brighton 4:30 p. m., arrives Sugar House 8 p. m.
Three relays of horses on route.
T. C. DAVIS,
Sugar House.
D. H. BRIGHTON,
At the Hotel.

Grain Bags
We have all sizes new and second hand Burlap Bags for wheat, oats, barley, etc., also twine. Don't leave your orders until you are ready to trash. Order now from
BAILEY & SONS CO.
Established 1865. 63 E. 2nd St.
Phones 311. Salt Lake City, Ut.

Z. C. M. I.
Trunks from \$4 up
Suit Cases from \$3 up
Hand Bags from 85c up
We carry only a high-grade stock of trunks, suit cases, valises and grips—each one is well and strongly made of the best materials, metal bound and reinforced with hardwood slats where necessary.
A fancy enameled tin covered Trunk, strong and durable, brass lock, tray with covered hat box, only **\$4.00**
Heavy oil painted canvas covered steamer Trunk, japanned iron binding, five hardwood slats on top, japanned steel trimmings; tray with covered hat box; from **\$8.50 up**
A large sized extra strong Trunk, heavy oil painted canvas covered, japanned iron bound, bronzed hoop steel center band, heavy brass plated trimmings, covered **\$12.50 up**
A durable matting Suit Case, with grain leather straps, keratol bound all round edges, leather covered Vienna handle; fancy cloth lined. **\$3.00**
A heavy brown canvas Suit Case, with grain leather straps, keratol bound all round edges, leather covered Vienna handle; fancy cloth lined. **\$4.00**
Genuine cowhide Suit Case in brown and russet, with heavy leather straps all round, polished brass lock and catches; shirtfold; fancy cloth lined. **\$6.50**
ALSO A SPLENDID VARIETY OF SUIT CASES in Walrus, alligator and sole leather
Handbags in walrus, alligator, rubber cloth, sole leather, etc., from 85c up.

Hamilton's
Smart Shop
The early fall Garments are coming in, in such quantities that we are able to supply all our patrons that are going away. Our buyers are now in the market and each express train bring us the new Garments they have selected. A few odds and ends in each Department of summer goods at less than cost of materials in fact they are so cheap that they are almost a gift.
Hamilton's
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
216 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Grand Offer to Investors
THE SINALOA LAND & FRUIT COMPANY MAKES THE FOLLOWING MAGNIFICENT OFFER TO INVESTORS: Every person who invests \$100 or more before October 1st, 1909, in the company's colonization lands, on the Puerto River, Sinaloa, Mexico, will get an opportunity to receive one of the following gifts from the company: First: 10 acres of our colonization land, worth at least \$1,500. Second: 50 acres, worth \$750. Third: One 12½-acre lot, worth \$187.50. Fourth: One 4½-acre lot, worth \$68.75. Fifth: One town lot, worth \$25. Sixth: One town lot, worth \$40. Seventh: One town lot, worth \$25. Eighth: One town lot, worth \$25. Superior to Lower California. Bananas, oranges, pine apples, dates, and all semi-tropical fruits grown in abundance. Near the intersection of two great railroads and a fine deep water harbor. Finest opportunity in America for home-seekers and investors. Colonists will commence moving on lands in September. Come now and share in the increase and profits of these lands. For information regarding the manner of distribution, call at company's office.
OFFICE SUITE 506 S. L. SECURITY & TRUST BLDG., OPPOSITE Z. C. M. I. SALT LAKE CITY.
N. V. JONES, Mgr.

SPECIAL
Prices For 30 DAYS
Utah Dentists
234 MAIN STREET.
OVER LEYBON'S JEWELRY STORE
There is no economy in having dental work done at any price unless it is done first class. Here is an opportunity to have the very best work at the lowest prices by an old established office whose guarantee is good.
Set of Teeth (at guaranteed) \$7.00
Gold Crown \$3.00
Bridge Work, Best \$5.00
Gold Fillings \$1.00
Silver Fillings \$1.00
Teeth Cleaned \$1.00
All work guaranteed 12 years.
Painless Extraction Free with Plates.